

## SENATE AND HOUSE.

Doings of Both Branches of Congress.

## APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED.

The Fortification and the Military Academy Measures Disposed Of, and the Pension Appropriation Taken Up by the Senate—Nothing Done in the House—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In the senate yesterday the credentials of Jacob H. Gallinger as a senator from New Hampshire were presented and filed. There were several heated passages between Messrs. Dawes and Cushman owing to the latter's severe criticism of Mr. Edward Atkinson's views and action on the silver and other economic questions. Mr. Dawes defended Mr. Atkinson as one of his constituents, although he was of the opposite political affiliation. The only object of the discussion was to amuse the senate. The fortification appropriation bill was then considered and a number of committee amendments were agreed to and the bill was passed. The military academy appropriation bill was reported and passed, and the pension appropriation bill taken up, but went over as unfinished business. The senate then after a brief executive session adjourned.

In the house, J. A. Owensby, the silver pool witness was, by resolution, discharged from the custody of the sergeant-at-arms. In committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, said that he highly approved of the letter of the secretary of the state to Mr. Baker, of New York, on Canadian reciprocity in which he stated that the contention of the Canadian statesmen that the United States was anxious for partial reciprocity was untrue. Continuing he said that the United States should have unrestricted trade and commercial union or that it should have no commercial dealings with Canada. The bill was then laid aside with favorable recommendation and the committee proceeded to a consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. After a long discussion the committee rose and the diplomatic appropriation bill was passed. The house then adjourned.

## Treaty on the Slave Trade.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The senate, in secret session yesterday, removed the injunction of secrecy from the treaty entered into at Brussels last July between the United States and a number of other powers for the suppression of the African slave trade. The treaty has not yet been ratified by the senate, and Secretary Blaine, in his letter transmitting it to the president, says that as the act provides for the deposit of ratifications at Brussels by July 2 next, it is very desirable that the senate should take action during its present session. The act embraces provisions for the suppression of the slave trade, and the restriction of the importation into and the sale in a certain defined zone of the African continent of fire arms, ammunition and spirituous liquors.

The act is signed by the representatives of eighteen nations, including the president of the United States, nearly all of the European sovereigns, and the Shah of Persia, the sultan of Turkey and the Sultan of Zanzibar. As a means of effecting the abolition of the slave trade, an international bureau is to be established at Zanzibar, as well as strongly armed forces in Central Africa, the construction of roads and railways and the establishment of steamboats on inland waters, supported by fortified posts.

In the afternoon the senate held another executive session, at which the treaty was read. After a brief discussion it went over without action.

## Fate of the Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The complicated state of affairs on the senate silver bill in the house committee on coinage, weights, measures, has caused Senator Stewart to resort to a device sometimes practiced in congress to secure speedy action on a bill. Mr. Stewart has come to the conclusion that the fate of the silver bill is jeopardized in the house coinage committee, and in order to prevent unfavorable action on it, he made a movement to take it out of the hands of that committee by submitting the silver bill as an amendment intended to be proposed to the pension appropriation bill. The amendment was referred to the appropriation committee, and whether the committee agrees to report it favorably or not, Mr. Stewart can call it up in the senate, while the pension bill is under discussion. If it should be passed by the senate, and there is every reason to believe it will, the amendment, as part of the pension bill, will be sent to the house and there it can be called up and voted on as part of the pension bill. Jurisdiction over the bill can in this way be taken from the coinage committee.

## The Cher-kee Outfit Strip.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The house committee on territories yesterday ordered a favorable report on a substitute for the bill introduced in the house by Mr. Mann providing for opening the Cherokee outlet to settlement. The substitute opens the outlet to settlement under the homestead laws at \$1.25 per acre and provides punishment for illegal entry. It will carry an appropriation of seven or eight million dollars.

## War Vessel, Ordered to Chile.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The navy department has ordered the Pennsylvania, which is stationed at Baltimore, to proceed to Chile, and the Baltimore, at London, to proceed to the coast. The orders were issued several days ago, but were not made public until yesterday. There are now no United States

## DOWN IN A MINE.

Seventeen Men Meet Instant Death.

## THEIR BODIES UNDER WATER.

Weeks Must Elope Before the Mine Can Be Pumped Out and the Dead Bodies Recovered—List of the Victims.

WHITE HAVEN, Pa., Feb. 5.—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, while Charles Boyle and Patrick Coll, of Leavitt, were engaged in drilling a hole in their chamber in No. 10 slope of J. C. Hayden & Company's mine, at Jeannette, they broke into the old No. 8 slope which had been flooded for five years and which had been flooded to the mouth with water. William Deilin, a driver, was close by and he cried out, "Boys, for God's sake, run for your lives or you will be drowned."

In a moment thereafter the water came, and Deilin barely escaped with his life. Besides him, six others escaped. They are: Henry Gibbons, John News, John and Charles Boyle, William Coll and Patrick Coll. The water rose rapidly, and before any attempt could be made to rescue any of the other workmen the slope, which is 621 feet deep, was flooded to the mouth and they were caught and drowned.

The lost are:

Lawrence Reed, married; has eight children.

Edward Gillisher, married; two children.

James Griffiths, married; one child.

James Ward, married; eight children.

Harry Bull, married; seven children.

Joseph Matkovich, married; four children.

Barney McCloskey, single.

Patrick Kelly, single.

Jake Wister, single.

Mike Smith, single.

John Ferne, single.

Tom Gill, married; one child.

Tom Tomaskay, married; three children.

Joe Astro, single.

Rocco Frinke, single.

Thomas Greko, single.

John Boyle, single.

Samuel Porter, single.

The news of the disaster caused great excitement, and the mouth of the slope was soon thronged with anxious families and relatives of the workmen and others. The bodies when it was possible to be recovered were taken to the city and placed in the hands of the coroner.

Little children crying for their fathers and relatives, the sorrowing wives, relatives and friends were finally convinced that there was no hope of rescuing any of the men, and were led away from the scene of this new mine horror by sympathetic hands to their homes.

A large force of men was immediately put at work pumping out the water. How long it will take is a question since no definite idea of the volume of water can be ascertained. Some of the miners say it will take four weeks before the bodies can be reached, but others are of the opinion that it will take much longer.

Bradley, one of the men who escaped, said to a reporter: "I was waiting at the bottom of the slope for a trip to come out. Suddenly I heard a loud noise and thought it was the cars coming out. Then a frightful blast of wind came and knocked me down the gangway. The wind blew my lamp out. I tried to run for the slope, but stumbled and fell. Then John Doyle and John News came running out. News' lamp was burning and by the aid of this we got to the place. The water came pouring after us as fast as we could, and the water came running after us, rising very quickly. In two minutes the water was 20 yards to the mouth of the slope, the ditch of which is 23 degrees."

Many causes are advanced as to the cause of the great disaster. Some charge it to neglect to notify the workmen of the dangerous proximity of the water, as only a few of the old miners know of the presence of the great body of water in the old slope. Even those who knew it had no idea that the workings were driven as near to the water as they were.

The civil engineer in charge of the Jeannette mine was a man from Pottsville named LaFevre Wamsler.

## ANOTHER 'SILAR' ACCIDENT.

Three Men Meet Death in the Second Disaster.

WHITE HAVEN, Pa., Feb. 5.—A cave-in occurred in No. 3 slope at Grand Tunnel, opposite Nantuxie, yesterday afternoon. Three men were caught in the mine, and as the place is filled with water, it is supposed they are drowned. The accident occurred in No. 3 colliery of the Jeannette Coal company, in an abandoned part of the mine, which was closed, was a great body of water. In the adjoining chamber a number of miners were at work blasting. An unusually heavy charge was fired and thinned the wall, so that the heavy volume of water broke its way through.

Some of the miners were given warning and ran for their lives ahead of the rushing water. Three men, John Riber, Mike Schick and William C. Rager, did not heed the warning in time and were caught in their hands. The men are all married and have large families. The subterranean workings covering

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The Day's Transactions of the Senate and House.

## A BANKING MEASURE PASSED.

All Private Banking Institutions in the State to be Inspected Once a Year by an Official Appointed by the Governor.

Other State News.

CONFERENCES, O., Feb. 5.—The senate passed Senator Cole's bill, providing for the inspection of private banks. It provides for the appointment by the governor of a state bank examiner, at a salary of \$2,000 a year, whose duty it shall be to examine, at least once a year, all the private banking institutions in the state except loan and building associations. To maintain and pay this officer, the banks are to pay an annual fee according to the amount of their capital stock. Banks with a capital of \$5,000 are to pay \$30. Those with a capital from \$5,000 to \$50,000 are to pay \$25, and those with a greater capital \$40. The first examination will serve from the date of his appointment to the third Monday in February, 1892. The term after that will be for two years.

The senate also passed Mr. Alexander's bill giving probate judge power to fine and imprison all owners of dogs who refuse to pay taxes on dogs.

The house defeated Mr. Williams' bill providing for biennial sessions of the general assembly. The discussion on the merits of the measure occupied the whole forenoon and was quite spirited. Among those who favored the bill were Messrs. McKelvey, Laylin and Griffin. The most prominent in opposition to the measure were Messrs. Geyer, Gear, Sanford, Critchfield and Taylor, of Champaign.

A step in educational advancement was taken by the state when the lower branch of the general assembly passed Mr. Hysell's bill providing for a fixed income for the state university.

Senator Sencourt introduced a bill amending the statutes so as to reduce the penalties in the following rates: From 5 per cent. to 2 per cent., from 10 per cent. to 4 per cent., from 15 per cent. to 5 per cent., and from 25 per cent. to 8 per cent. One provision of the bill is that if the first named penalty is paid at the treasurer's office only 2 per cent. shall be charged, but if it is collected by a collector the full 5 per cent. shall be charged.

Senator Sencourt also introduced a bill to compel telephone companies to make an annual report to the state commissioner of railroads and telegraphs. The bill gives this official power over the telephone companies like he has over the railroad and telegraph companies and puts them under similar restrictions.

Senator Hart introduced a peculiar bill by the request of the state board of health. It is to regulate the practice of hypnotism in Ohio. The bill prohibits the practice of this subtle art upon any one unless a reputable third party is present, and unless the consent of the victim is given. It makes the offender liable to punishment for misdemeanor.

New Incorporations.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 5.—The following articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the secretary of state yesterday: The Akron Shoe company, Akron, capital stock \$2,000; the Supreme Circle of the Order of Olympia, Columbus; the Middleton Paper company, Middleton, increase of capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000; the Franklin Insurance company, Columbus, reduction of capital stock from \$50,000 to \$20,000; the Twin City Electric Street Railway Light and Power company, Columbus; the Garrettville and Hiram Railway company, Garrettville, capital stock \$5,000; the H. F. West & Brother company, Cincinnati, an amendment changing name to the West & Tire company.

Senator Thompson Resigns.

SINCY, O., Feb. 5.—At noon yesterday H. W. Thompson, senator-elect from the Twelfth district, wired Governor Campbell, declining to serve, on account of continued serious illness, and knowing he would be unable to attend to his duties, therefore considered it best for the district and state at large to take this course, which was urged by his physician. A new election will probably take place within two weeks to fill the vacancy.

University President Inaugurated.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 5.—Professor C. F. Thwing, formerly of Minneapolis, was yesterday inaugurated as president of Western Reserve university, of this city. Ex-President Hayes delivered a brief address and President Elliott, of Harvard university, delivered the address of charge, to which President Thwing responded at length. The other exercises consisted of addresses by members of the faculty and alumni.

Prohibitionists in Council.

DAYTON, O., Feb. 5.—A conference of National and State Prohibition workers was held in Grand Opera house here yesterday. Dr. H. A. Thompson, of Columbus, was president. Business is confined to the discussion of plans for a revival of interest in Ohio, and the best method for electing local and state clubs.

K. G. F. Supreme Castle.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 5.—The Knights of the Golden Eagle committee met last night to arrange for the supreme castle meeting here in May. Six thousand visitors were expected. Prizes have been offered as follows: Best drilled company, \$500; best drill, \$25; best drill, \$100. Many smaller prizes are offered.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

came alarmingly war-e Tuesday night. She had embraced Christianity, and wanted to be baptised. Rev. W. A. Gros, of the Christian church, called and baptised her in the zinc lining of a machine coffin.

CHICAGO CARPENTERS.

It Looks as Though a Big Fight Were Again on Hand—Other Labor News.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Both the journeymen and the master carpenters of this city are getting ready for another big fight in the spring. The journeymen are in secret communication with carpenters' councils in all the large cities of the country for the purpose, it is said, of throwing up breastworks which will prevent the employers from importing labor in case of possible calls, but in reality, it is believed, in order to secure some mutual arrangement by which the movement may be made a National one. The original demands of the journeymen were for a working day of eight hours, wages by the hour, with a minimum rate of forty cents, overtime to be paid at time and a half, with double wages for Sunday work, wages to be paid at least every two weeks, and a journeyman to be paid off instantly in case he is discharged, and finally, the signing of the three years' agreement on this basis. The employers practically agreed to all these points except the rate of wages, the minimum rate they would offer being thirty cents.

Agitation Over a Proposed Lockout.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Feb. 5.—All the coke region is agitated over the probable lockout and strike next Tuesday. The miners will not agree to the reduction of 10 per cent., which the operators insist upon. The coke region leaders are arousing the workers in all sections. There is a slight possibility of another conference. Coke operators are preparing to draw their ovens. Some 15,000 men are employed about the ovens and mines.

Strike in a Boot Factory.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Feb. 5.—A strike was ordered yesterday in the boot factory of Gregory & Company, which employs between 400 and 500 men, in support of the demand of the workmen on the newly introduced Cope land treading machines, for sixty cents a case, instead of fifty cents, which was offered by the firm. With the exception of the lasters and a few other employees all the operatives stopped work.

Strike in a Boot Factory.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 5.—The conductors, switchmen and brakemen on this division of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago road, who went on a strike Tuesday, received their pay for December yesterday and at once resumed work.

Against the Pinkertons.

TORONTO, Kan., Feb. 5.—A bill was passed by the house yesterday prohibiting any company or corporation from employing armed forces while a strike is pending.

SENATORIAL FIGHTS.

The Contests in Illinois and South Dakota Still Unsettled.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 5.—Both houses of the legislature met in joint session at noon, and proceeded to take the fifty-seventh ballot for United States senator. It resulted: Palmer, 101; Cockrell, 97; and the Republicans and F. M. B. A. did not vote.

The Alliance members have named to the Republican three men, any one of whom they are willing to unite with the Republicans to elect. It is thought that the deal is being arranged.

Prospects of a Combine.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 5.—Balloting for United States senator began at noon, resulting: Moody, Republican, 39; Tripp, Democrat, 33; Campbell, Independent, 33; McVillie, Republican, 20. The legislature then adjourned. It is thought the Democrats and Independents will combine on a man in a day or two.

A \$10,000 Depot Burns.

FISKE, N. D., Feb. 5.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning the large freight depot of the Lake and Western railroad in this city with all its contents was totally destroyed by fire. The loss will reach about \$10,000, including building and goods burned up. The fire is supposed to have started from a gas jet. The amount of insurance is not now obtainable.

The Alliance in Four States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 5.—The executive committee of the Farmers' Alliance of four states—Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee—met here Tuesday, and formulated plans for united work. It is proposed to unite the branch organizations of the four states under one board of managers and then establish Alliance stores at convenient points throughout the four states.

State Senator Unseated.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 5.—Senator Seaford, Republican, was unseated yesterday by a strict party vote of 13 to 11. The vote was decided to give the seat for the first district to Mr. Leizer, Democrat, the contestant. The ground for unseating Seaford was fraud in the election.

NELLIE GRIFFIN'S MURDER.

A Frightful Story of an Old Man's Rage Without a Cause.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., Feb. 5.—Further particulars of the murder of 14-year-old Nellie Griffin, near Charlotte, Mich., by Russell Canfield, for which he was sent to the penitentiary for life, show that the detection, arrest and conviction of the old man was secured by The Detroit Daily News, and makes a remarkable story of successful work upon a mysterious news item.

The first clue to the crime was when the body was identified by a Lake Shore conductor as that of a passenger on his train, who was accompanied by an old man. Then the officials of the state public school at Coldwater identified the body as that of Nellie Griffin, who had been adopted a few days previously by an old man giving the name of Hendershot.

Active search was instituted for the old man, and he was located on a farm near Dimondale, where he was employed. His real name was found to be Russell C. Canfield. After being fully identified by the superintendent of the Coldwater school he was arrested and taken to Charlotte. At first he denied all knowledge of the crime, but finally broke down and confessed. He said that upon arriving from Coldwater with the girl he set out through the woods for the farm where he worked. They sat down on a log by the water where the body was found.

"She girl began to cry," he said, "and I threw her on the ground and choked her to death with one hand. She did not struggle or scream. After her death I took off her clothes and threw her into the hole where she was found. I did not outrage the girl, and I have no idea why I killed her. I must have been insane."

